

Aggravated Perjury, &c
OR, THE *B. F. F. F.*
VENETIAN
AND OTHER
GRIEVANCES
TOGETHER,

With a Proposal for raising the Price of Tea
in the Customs of London and Dover, according
to the Policy of the *Venetians*, who have regulated
the *Woolen Trade*, which they had once in their

Most Humbly Presented

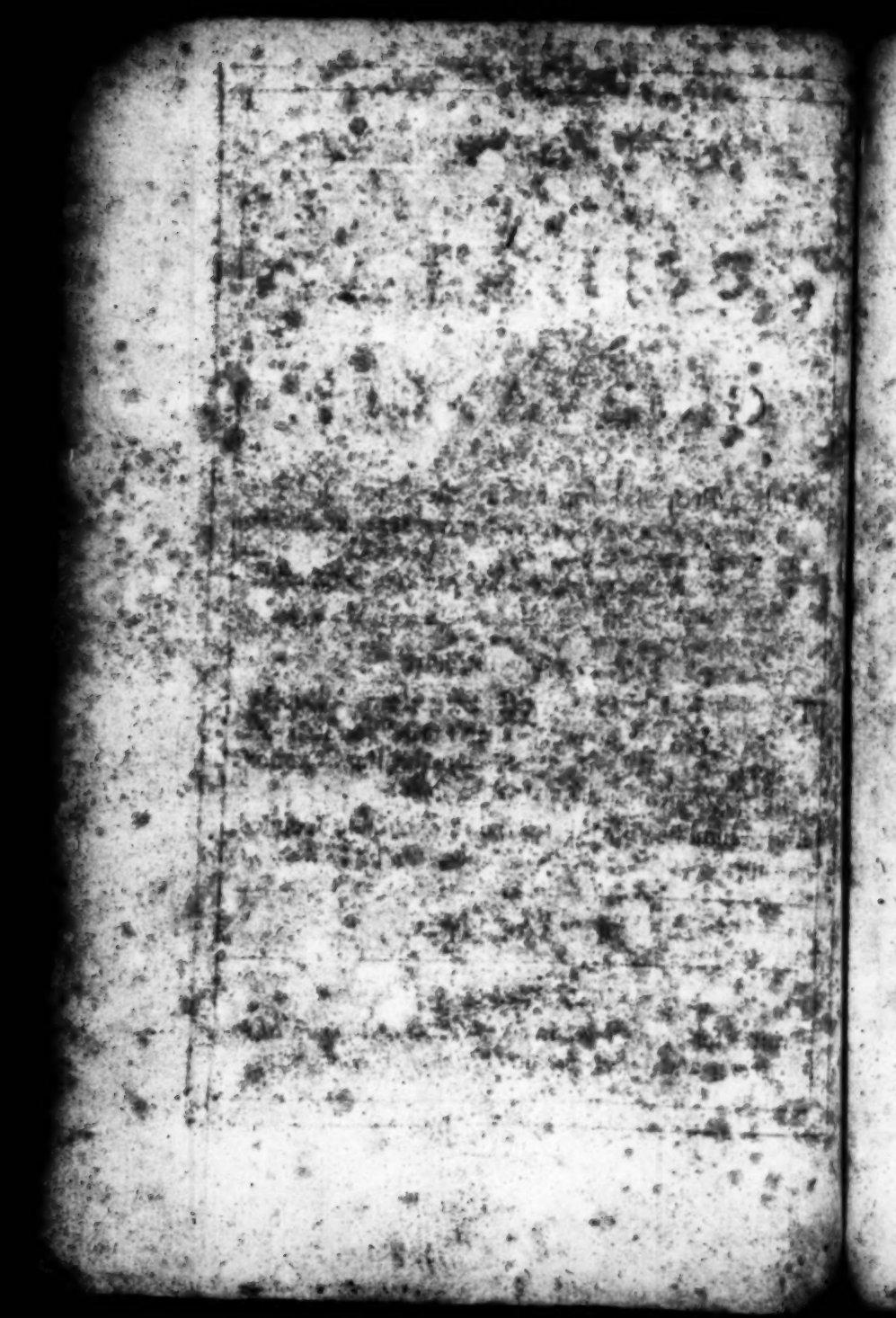
To the KING's most Excellent Majesty
The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal, and to the Honourable the Commons
of *England* in Parliament Assembled.
And Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable Council
appointed to inspect the Trade of the Nation.

By *J. A. B. F.*

LONDON,

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Aggravii Venetiani, &c.
OR, THE
VENETIAN and other Grievances.

ALTHO I have had the advantage of Residing
sometime at *Venice* and *Zant*, and had more
than ordinary occasion given me to inspect the
Trade and Commerce of those Countries, and
by that means acquainted my self with the great disadvan-
tage the *Zant* and *Venice* Trades are to the *English* Nation;
yet I have thought fit to relate the Description of those
Places, the Temper of the People, and their ill usage of
the *English* to those Ingenious Gentlemen, who have made
it their business to oblige the World with the following
Relation thereof.

Mr. *Saunders* in his Travels saith, "*Zant* is Mountainous,
"but plain in the midst, and unspeakably fruitful, pro-
"ducing the best Oil in the World, and excellent strong
"Wines; but the chiefest Riches thereof consisteth in Car-
"rans, which draweth thither much Traffick, insomuch
"that now, besides their private Gettings, amounting to
"One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Chequeens, they do
"yearly pay, unto *St. Mark*, Forty Eight Thousand Dollars
"for Custom, and other Duties.

"These *Greeks* will threaten to kill a Merchant that will not buy their Currans, and do make more Conscience to break a Fast, than to commit a Murder.

"One of them at our being here, pursued a poor Sailor (an *Englishman*) for offering to carry a little Bag of Currans on Board uncustomed, and killed him, running up a pair of Stairs for Succour.

Sir George Wheeler in his Travels saith, "The most Serene Republick of *Venice* (as it is stil'd) is the most ancient free State that now flourishes in the World; and notwithstanding the great Losses they have sustain'd from the innumerable Armies of the *Turks*, have yet such large and fruitful Territories, as make them the Object of Envy and Jealousie, not only of the Grand Signior, but also of most Christian Princes.

"*Zant* is but a little Island, but to make amends, it is one of the most fruitful and pleasant places I ever saw. *Boterus* call'd it the *Golden Island*, which it well deserves, because of its fruitfulness and pleasantness of its Soil, &c. But it now truly merits the name from the *Venetians*, who draw so much Gold from the Currant Trade, as bears the ordinary Charge of their Armada at Sea, &c.

"The *Zanteots* have not long known what we do with their Currans, and have been perswaded that we use them to dye Cloth withal, being Strangers to our Luxury of Pyes, Pottage, Puddings, Cakes, &c.

"To maintain this Trade, the *English* have a little Factory at *Zant*, consisting of a Consul and some Merchants.

AND now (having given my Reader Mr. Sandys, and Sir George Wheeler's Description of *Zant*, and something of the Disposition of those People towards the *English*) it may be expected I should say something of that Govern-

Government. And (in the next place) I think it my Duty to my King and Country (especially at this time) to discover what sort of Factory the *English* have at *Zant*; How the Consuls, and Factors, were Treated at first by the *Venetians* there; How the Consuls and Factors agreed with that Government to Cheat and Abuse the *English* Nation; And how the *Venetians* have dealt with His Majesty's Subjects, not only to their loss in Trade, but of the Lives and Fortunes of many *Englishmen*, to the great Dishonour and Disadvantage of this Nation.

THE Island of *Zant*, belonging to the State of *Venice*, is governed by a Regiment consisting of Three Noble *Venetians*, viz. A Proveditor and Two Consiliers. The Proveditor Commands there in Chief for two Years, but when the *General at Sea* comes into Port, he hath the superiour Command, hears all Appeals; and on Board of his Gally, Applications are accordingly made to His Excellency.

THE *English* Factory at *Zant* consisted, in my time, of fourteen or fifteen Factors, who kept about four or five distinct Houses. They were most of them at first Servants belonging to several *London* Merchants, Members of the *Turkey* Company unto whom the *Zant* Trade did formerly belong.

These Factors were sent over to *Zant* by their Masters to Negotiate their Affairs there, and in the adjacent Islands. They were generally allowed by their Masters (whom they call their Principals) for all Goods Bought or Sold for them 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Provision, as they term it.

Some one of those Factors, Commissionated by the King of *England*, is called the Consul. Whole business is (in case of any Grievance or Injustice done the *English*) to make Application to the Government in His Majesty's Name,

Name, and to see His Majesty's Subjects have right done them, or otherwise to send the Secretary of State in *England* a true State of the Case, that satisfaction may be demanded, or taken some other way, and thereby the Trade, the Interest, and Honour of *England* supported and preserved.

KING *Charles* the Second made one *Mr. Thomas Harby*, Consul of the *English* Factory at *Zant*; but he being a true *Englishman*, and faithful to the Trust reposed in him, maintained the King's Honour, and stood firm to the *English* Merchants Interest; for which reason he was most barbarously Murthered, and, in all probability, by Direction, or Connivance, of that Government; there being no Man, at that time, of a clearer Reputation (while living) or more lamented (when dead) than that *Mr. Thomas Harby* was.

NOR were the Factors less careful to serve their Principals, and to preserve the Rights of the *English* from all sorts of impositions; for the *Proveditor* having raised a Custom of a Dollar a Thousand upon all *Currans* bought and carried out of those Islands for *Englishmens* Accounts, and one *Mr. William Pendarves* refusing to pay that imposition, the same being unlawful and contrary to a Decree of the Senate, there were no means left unattempted to induce *Mr. Pendarves* to comply; but he not accepting the Offers made him, not fearing the Threats of that Government, was not to be pyssed; therefore there were *Russians* appointed to Murder him also, and they accordingly attempted it, but he, being a Man of Courage, made a vigorous Resistance, and came off alive, but with the loss of three Fingers, and some other Wounds.

THAT

THAT Barbarity succeeding the former, committed on Mr. Thomas Harby, provoked the Factory to join with Mr. Pendarves, and to Petition the General of the Gallies to take off the Dollar a Thousand which the Proveditor had imposed, which Petition I have Translated into English, and is as follows.

Most Illustrious, and most Excellent,
SIR,

THE English Nation have always receiv'd so signal Marks of the Princes Affection and Esteem towards them, that many of them have been persuaded hereby to come and settle in those places belonging to this most Serene Government, chiefly in order to Merchandize: By means whereof several Towns, and particularly those Islands, are become Rich, and in a most flourishing Condition, with no less Profit, than Honour to the Republick: wherefore, to establish an overlasting Commerce to the entire satisfaction of the said Nation, Divers Orders have been made by Publick Authority, in the best Methods for the encouragement of Trade; and the same have been confirmed from time to time with more force by their most excellent Representatives, always ordering and providing new and more advantageous Constitutions: Among which the most Essential (and which therefore ought to be observed with more Strictness) is that which concern'd the Prohibition of paying the Custom of a Dollar a Thousand to the Proveditor on those Caravans which are carried out of this Country for English-mens Accounts; which, upon the Request of our English Merchants hath been contradicted by the Prince of Venice himself, and caused

caused to be put in Execution by his most Excellent Generall. But notwithstanding all Provision made, a most pernicious Custom is crept in again, with so much force and vigor, that to extirpate the same, there will be need of Your Excellency's powerful Authority. For to refuse to pay the same hitherto hath been to no other purpose, than to raise not only Disorders, but also considerable Prejudices, seeing the Provéditeur would never permit the Ships to have their Dispatches without paying so unjust an Imposition; which to extort, Violence hath been offered, and Threatnings used, even unto the danger of Lives. Nay, they went so far as to seize by way of Execution upon their Goods. And likewise the Commissioners of the Customs do demand large Presents, without which they cannot be prevailed with to dispatch any Ship.

The most Illustrious late Governour Solymán hath unjustly extended his Authority as well in this point, as by taking undue and illegal Profits, especially for permitting such Orders to be in force.

The English Merchants, and on their Fathers being informed thereof, and made sensible of those great Grievances, have thought it necessary to apply our selves to such an Authority as may be of sufficient Power to relieve and redress such Inconveniencies and Disorders. Therefore in most humble manner, we do request Your Excellency to confirm the above-mentioned Orders, and to punish at the same time the Transgressors thereof.

Of this our present Petition we also beg an Authenticated Copy, in order to send the same over to those Gentlemen our Principals, that they may see we have not been wanting in our Care even to implore the great Authority of Your Excellency in this Affair.

MR. *Pendarves* having obtained an Authenticated Copy of that Petition, adds to it a true Relation how he had been used by the *Proveditor*, and transmitted both to his Friends in *England*; who thereupon made Application to the Court, and obtained a Letter to the State of *Venice*. The Senate being satisfied in the truth of the Fact, directed the *Proveditor* to make Mr. *Pendarves* satisfaction; which being well known to the Court, I forbear to be more particular therein, and shall only acquaint my Reader, that Mr. *Pendarves* (being a generous and good Man) forgave the *Proveditor* upon his Application and Acknowledgment of the Matter.

IN the mean time Sir *Clement Harby* had Credentials sent him to succeed in the Consulship at *Zant*, and at first he made very zealous Enquiry after the Murther of his Predecessor Mr. *Thomas Harby*, complaining thereof to the *English* Ambassador at *Venice* in the Year 1670, of which I find a Memorial.

And while Sir *Clement Harby* continued faithful to the *English* Interest, he did not fail of disrespect from the *Venetian* Government at *Zant*; of which I find he afterwards complained to the Ambassador, who thereupon delivered a Memorial to the Senate; which, being Translated also, is as follows.

Most Serene Prince, &c.

TO my great dissatisfaction I find my self necessitated to acquaint Your Serenity, That Sir *Clement Harby* our Consul at *Zant* doth not find such good Treatment from Your Representatives there, as might become them, he having been exposed to Affronts and Disgraces, and particu

lady from the Provéditor; wherefore I pray Your Serenity, in the Name of the King, that this may be remedied for the future, in order to the continuance of that Amity and Commerce that is betwixt us.

To which the Senate Answered:

My Lord Ambassador.

THIS Senate having reserved their most affectionate and best Dispositions for the King of Great Britain; and having a great desire, that His Majesty should know so much upon all Occasions, we have given Order, that the Commerce at Zant be not any ways aggrieved; and that the Consul be treated with all imaginable Affection.

The Countenance which this Consul had from the Senate, by means of the Ambassador, gave an occasion to the Government of Zant, to contract a Friendship with him; which they afterwards improv'd, and made it very advantageous to themselves, but not to the *English* Nation.

AND now I could set forth Sir *Clement* in all his Colours, had this been the proper time of doing it to the full; but as I must defer that some time longer, for fear of being tedious, I shall here only show, that there was a Combination, and how Sir *Clement* did betray the *English*, by the following Depositions; which I have translated from the Records at Zant, where there are many more of the like Nature.

*A Copy taken out of the Volume of Instances,
Ad futuram rei & veritatis memori-
am, to serve under the Regiment of the
Proveditor of Zant Constantine Lo-
rodani.*

*July 12. 1667. Bartolo Garzoni, Sworn and Ex-
amined, saith to the first Article as followeth:*

ONE Evening, in the Month of November, 1660.
not well remembering the Day, as I was going towards
the Mould, in the Custom-House (being one concerned there-
in) a little distance off, I met with one of our Comrades,
Acasium Logarithi, who desired me to go along with him.
I demanded whether: he answered, Let us go to Sir Clement
Harby's House, where hath been Landed several Batts from
the Ship Hannibal, which Mr. Wild assigned to Sir Cle-
ment, from Venice, to load Currants; and said, That the
said Sir Clement informed them, that in these Batts there
were some Perpetrators, English Silk-Suckings, &c.
Landed by Mr. Wild, Contrabands; and when we were
come thither, he shewed us the place where the said Goods
were, with this Proviso, that of whatsoever should be gained,
by the said Sir Clement, should have his part: So we imme-
diately went to his House, having with us one of our Ser-
vants. Coming into his Hall, we found the said Sir Cle-
ment walking there with the Englishman that had Landed
the Contrabands Goods; so wishing him a good Evening;
the said Sir Clement said to us in Greek, *Begin to quarrel*
with

with me, and threaten me, because you have notice, that in my House there are Contrabanda Goods: I immediately began to say to him, Sir, You know well what kindness you have received from us, and now in this manner to betray us: he answered, How? In what? I replied to him, Do you think we do not know what Contrabanda Goods have been Landed in your House; Whereupon he began to fly into a Passion, saying, You will never find any such thing; for I am a Person of Honour, and scorn such things. I replied, Tes, you are so, and so we made a great strife, having agreed beforehand so to do. Whereupon I said, what need of so many words; I will make a search: He answered, with all my Heart, let us go down; Then he took in his hand the Candlestick, and said to us in Greek, That Butt I set the Candlestick upon, look into, for therein are the Goods; Then we went down into his Warehouse, and he set the Candlestick upon the Butt; however I made them look into another, because the Merchant should not suspect any thing; and having found nothing there, we opened another; and at last, we took that whereon the Sign was laid, and said to our Servant, that had the Hatchet, Cut the Hoops of this Butt; Whereupon the Merchant was immediately astonished, and like a dead Man hardly able to breathe; Sir Clement immediately took me by the Hand, and said, What will you do? Mr. Edward (for so I believe he was called) is a brave Man, Let us adjust the business, He shall pay double Custom, and give you a Present also; Whereupon we began to treat: I demanded great Summs, because I knew not what the Goods were, or what the Custom might come to; In the end we agreed for 300 Dollars; We took out the Custom first, and then divided the rest; and I believe we had each of us, together with Sir Clements 60 Dollars a Man; And to tell all the Truth, the said 300 Dollars were next Day paid us by Mr. Williamson, who is since dead. This is what happened,

paned, and is represented with all Truth to the first Article.

By me Bartolo Garzoni.

To the second Article this Deponent saith, That about a Month after the General of the Islands came, we heard, that again the said Goods were Discovered, Confiscated, and Sold by Order of the said General; To tell the Truth, I feared that we should be accused to the General: We found Sir Clement, and said to him, Take heed what you do! for we understand, that the Goods are discovered again, What do you mean by it? Who hath done this? He answered, Do you not doubt of any thing, I will accommodate all. By which Answer, I believe it for a Truth, that the said Sir Clement discovered the said Goods again to the said General.

By me Bartolo Garzoni.

I have set forth the precedent Depositions, to show there was a Combination, and to let my Reader see what mean things a Covetous dishonourable and designing Man will submit himself to, and how unfit such a little Spirit is to be trusted with Publick Affairs.

THE Factors finding the advantage which the Consul had by complying with the Government, soon followed his Example: And I needed not to be many Years at Zant to see thorough that thin Veil which the Consul and Factory there made use of to cover their Proceedings in that Trade their Unions, Monopolies, and other Tricks to forestal and deceive the Merchants (though sometimes managed

ged by other hands, for them) were too obvious not to be observ'd.

I found by the Records, there had been several Orders made and confirm'd by the Senate of *Venice*, and published at *Zant* to prevent all Uvious Monopolies and Ingrossing any sort of Merchandize whatsoever; but the Government never made any use of them after they had united with the *English* Consul and Factors, to take all advantages of promoting their joint Interest.

The truth of which was well known to Mr. *Pendarves*, and my self; and when the Ship *Lyon* was consign'd to us both, in the Year 1680. our buying up her Cargo of Currans, and the manner thereof, made all things appear as they should to those Merchants who gave us the Commission.

THE Year following we received a free Commission to load a Ship called the *Zanteor* with Currans also. The Currans were then monopolized and bought up by the *Premercatory*; and tho' they demanded of us forty and fifty Dollars a Thousand; yet we so order'd Matters, that we Ship'd off her Cargo at twelve Dollars a Thousand.

There was likewise a very great Cheat upon the Weights, and we endeavour'd by all means to have them regulated, the General being then in Port; but the Consul and Factors, and the other Confederates fearing the Event, apply'd themselves to His Excellency, from whom they obtained the following Sentence to prevent it. A Copy whereof I procur'd, and in *English* it runs thus.

A Copy

**A Copy taken out of the fourth Book
of Sentences, of His Excellency
Geronimo Grimani, Proveditor and
General at Sea.**

THE most Illustrious and most Excellent Knight Geronimo Grimani, Proveditor and General at Sea, having been humbly supplicated by Sir Clement Harby Consul, and by the Factors of the English Nation, Inhabiting in the City of Lant, hath ordained, that no one whatsoever shall obtain any Order or Decree of His Excellency, or any of his Ministers, until they give Information, and make out upon what account it is, and by whom it is desired, in order to make any Grievance concerning the Lading, Weighing, or other business of the Currans of these Islands, unless the Consul and Factors be first cited to use their Reasons.

AFTER the Publishing of that Sentence, we often cited the Consul and Factory to appear before His Excellency, which they never would, but used all means possible to provoke the General against us; nor could we ever get any of these Matters authenticated.

Nor did their Malice end there, for they employed their Emissaries to incense the common People against us; and had not the known Integrity and Honour of Mr. Pendarves, been our Security, it might have been of very ill consequence: However they procured some of their own Creatures, in the name of the whole, to sign and prefer a Petition for our Banishment; and the Translation thereof is as follows.

Most

Most Illustrious and most Worshipful
Magistrates of Zant.

WHereas the Foundation of the Sussenance of the Subjects of Zant, consists in the sale of their Currans, from which the publick Eranio receives so great Profit, in respect of the Customs; the publick Policy have made many Laws against the Plots that were laid and executed by the English Merchants, in prejudice of the said Interest.

Amongst the other Merchants of that Nation, inhabiting that City, we find Mr. Pendarves and his Partner to attend nothing more than to destroy this Trade, and make themselves Masters of the Livelihood of the People: So much have they done (omitting their former Actions) that last Year (the Samuel and Henry being consigned to them) they borrowed Currans already Sold, hoping, for repayment of the same, to have them at such inconsiderable Prices as themselves should propose.

The Year Currant, Mr. John Jefferies, and Mr. Thomas Cordel, Captain'd the Nathalico Currant, for the Morea Company to be Laden in the Brittain; but a Ship called the Old African, arriving before her, the said Pendarves and his Partner, sent over Seigneur Lazari, upon the said Ship, to load those Currans; and thereby to lower the price of our Currant, which the said Old African was at first intended to Load; For the Brittain, being an unfree Ship, was forced to depart almost empty, to the notorious Detriment of the Publick, and considerable disadvantage of the private Interest.

Nor did the Contrivance of that House, against those Islands end here; but they formed a Plot to infect the People with the Plague; so that the fear thereof might force them

them to sell their Fruit at 10 or 12 Dollars a Thousand, for a Ship called the Zanteot, which they threatened, and would adventure to detain until August next, on purpose to lower the Price; notwithstanding that, on the 7th of this Month Mr. Thomas Cordell bought at 19, though the Ship intended to load them was not yet arrived, as that of Pendarves and Praeds was, who declared that the Ship should stay for new Currans, if we would not sell the old as aforesaid: The which astonished the Inclinations of the rest of the English Factors, who expected Ships likewise; and will not only be a great prejudice to the price of the New (there being above a Million and half of the Old Currans unsold) but will also prove a considerable Loss to the publick Patrimony; forasmuch as the Fischal Chamber will lose much more of the publick Imposts.

Now the Conspiracies, Villanies, and Intrigues of this Nature, which Mr. Pendarves and his Partner carry on, do make the whole Island exclaim against them, and necessitate us underwritten, to approach the Presence of your most Illustrious Gravity to represent the Grievances thereof, making most humble Instance, that Seignior Mitchel Mocinigo, and Seignior Giacomo Sicuro, Ambassadors, chosen by our most Worshipful Community, may have Orders from this Magnificent Council to appear at the Feet of the Publick Majesty; and in the Name of us, and the whole Island, to implore, that there may be a Decree made by the most Excellent Senate of Venice, for the Banishment of the House from those Islands, that so they may never more be admitted into the Trade thereof.

Constantin Minorto, suplico.
Anastasio Sicuro, suplico.
Zanne Bernardachis, suplico.
Silvestro Rastopullo, suplico.
Costantin Macri, suplico.

Theodoro Gubens, suplico.
Michel Mandricardi, suplico.
Seellio Rastopulla, suplico.
Oratio Matessi, suplico.
Antonio Barffa, suplico.

C

Carlo

Carla Moenigo, suplico.
 Constantin Logotheti, sup.
 Nicolo Mandri, R. suplico.
 Antonio Boldu, suplico.
 Nicolo Caluso, suplico.
 Cosmo Manessi, suplico.
 Stamato Serna, suplico.
 Anastasio Micano, suplico.
 Zuanne Logotheti, suplico.
 Zorzi Draco, suplico.
 Nicolo Sicuro, suplico.
 Aloisio Soliman, suplico.
 Zuanne Soliman, suplico.
 Bnassafio di Garzoni, suplico.
 Zuanne Agiapolititi, sup.
 Nicolo Moenigo, suplico.
 Diego di Zuffi, suplico.
 Eustachio Logotheti, suplico.
 Andrea de Garzoni, suplico.
 Ευσταχιος Λογοθετης, υπαικουω.
 Aloise Romanzan, suplico.
 Anastasio Barbiana, suplico.
 Gio. Francisco Mendino, sup.
 Eustachio Melisurgo, suplico.
 Nicolo Barbiana, suplico.
 Zorzi Sicuro, suplico.
 Giacomo Sicuro, suplico.
 Giacomo Summachi, suplico.
 Giacomo Christopert, suplico.
 Zorzi Cacomali, suplico.
 Giorgio Zeloman, suplico.

Marco Ventura, suplico.
 Domenico Gambarà, suplico.
 Paolo de Zuffi, suplico.
 Anzolo Locadello, suplico.
 Zuanne Lescegheto, suplico.
 Basiglio Barbiana, suplico.
 Vizenza Minotto, suplico.
 Nicolo Logotheti, suplico.
 Giorgio Bassi, suplico.
 Stamato Russo, suplico.
 Bartolomeo Belloni, suplico.
 Κωστατος Βαρταλμης Βαρταλμιο.
 Zorzi Rucani, suplico.
 Strizolio Summachi, suplico.
 Zuanne Trompetti, suplico.
 Zuanne Bellotti, suplico.
 Stamato Scordili, suplico.
 Antonio Dacchiara, suplico.
 Ευσταχιος Πανδης Βαρταλμιο.
 Carlo Papilio Colla, suplico.
 Nicolo Balsamo, suplico.
 Bellisario Catellani, suplico.
 Anastasio Tafelo, suplico.
 Giacomo Pellurano, suplico.
 Theodoro Stavrochi, suplico.
 Nicolo Milioti, suplico.
 Canella Maurizio, suplico.
 Zuanne Morta, suplico.
 Zuanne Papade, suplico.
 Aloise Trompetti, suplico.

Sir Clement Harby was the principal Promoter of that
 Petition, but he is since dead, and was bu-
 ried at 224, "Where are many Monu-
 "ments of our English Merchants, who

Wheeler's Tra-
 vels, pag. 41.

" have

"have left their Bodies upon that place, but few Marks
"of their Religion are to be observed, either of the Living
"or of the Dead: for they have neither Church, Chappel,
"nor Priest: so that they seem to the People of the Place,
"to live without Religion, and to die without Hope.

THE present Consul at *Zant* is *James Paul*, Esq: of
whom I shall speak in the Second Part of these Grievances,
which I have termed *The Venetian*, the *Curran Islands* of
Zant, *Cephalonia*, and *Thearca* belonging to that Repub-
lick.

AND now to comply farther with the Title Page, I
must here inform my Reader, that the City of *Venice* ha-
ving almost lost the *Western Trade*, the Policy of that place
imposed a Duty (called the *Novissima Imposta*) of five Dollars
a Thousand, payable on all *Curran* that should be Laden
at *Zant*, *Cephalonia*, or *Thearca*, on any *Western Ship* that
had not first discharged her full Lading at the said City of
Venice; and such Ships only as come full to *Venice* are called
Free Ships, and are free from paying that Custom.

Which Custom engaged our Merchants to send full Ships
to *Venice*, in hopes the Trade of *Zant* would recompence
that Loss with an Advantage: but our Consuls and Factors
(in Confederacy as aforesaid) have disappointed them, to
the ruine of many Families.

TO that *Novissima Imposta* (or Newest Impost) they
have since added another, which they call *Convoy Money*
for the *Gulph*; and tho' all our Ships Trading there, pay
each of them 60 Dollars a Ship, yet many of them have
been denied the benefit of that Convoy.

AND after all, they make our Merchant Ships more
than their own, by obliging them to leave their own Own-

ers Employment, and carry Soldiers and Provisions for them to their Islands, and their Armads, at what Freight they please.

And if the Ships Commanders refuse their Offers, they make use of such Methods as will force them to comply, either by seducing, and getting off their Seamen, entering them into their own Service, and compelling the *English* Commanders to discharge and pay them off, or by refusing them the benefit of their Pilots and Tow-Boats, without which scarce any *English* Merchantman will adventure out of Port.

THE *Four Brothers*, (a Ship of London, Burthen 500 Tuns) was lost at *Serigo*, only for want of those Seamen who were seduced and taken from her at *Venice*, where any other Saylor was not to be procured to Man her for the Voyage.

And tho' our *English* Seamen have done the *Venetians* so much good Service, especially in carrying off their Currans; yet I saw one of them shot dead upon the Spot, for carrying on Board a little Bag of Currans, under his Arm, uncushtomed.

And sometime before an *English* Gunner, being then ashore at *Zant*, was immediately hanged like a Dog, without any manner of Tryal, because his Mate, in saluting the *General at Sea*, accidentally killed one of his Galley-Slaves, with a Shot that was, unknown to him, in one of the Cannon that were discharged in that Salute.

I DID design to Publish these, with other Grievances, about three Years since; and therefore communicated them to my Worthy Friend Captain *Rogers*, who I knew was very well acquainted with the *Venetian* Trade. He was pleased to return my Papers, with this following Letter.

Nov.

Nov. 5. 1693.

SIR,

BY the Bearer hereof I have sent your Book, and return you my Thanks for the Honour of Perusing it. I think you have therein both honestly and fully set forth the Venetian Cheats, Abuses, and Aggravances. I see nothing wanting but your Publication of it, and I hope the Government will give it all the Encouragement imaginable. I am sure it is the Honour and Interest of England to have satisfaction of that Republick, as to their employing our Ships for these Nine or Ten Years in Transporting Soldiers, Provisions, and Ammunition. I am satisfied, and can easily prove, they have wronged the Subjects of this Nation of above Eighty Thousand Pounds, in under paying them for their Service, if compared with what other Princes and States have usually paid. Nay, in the time of King Charles the Second, I was paid for Transport of Soldiers and Provisions, three times the Summ they forced me to serve them for. I have Transported as many Soldiers and Provisions, in one of the Ships I Commanded, as the loss amounts to Three Thousand Pounds, being paid under the just Merit of the Service, and the Customs of our own and other Nations. Sir, I heartily wish that your designs of good for this Nation may take full effect, and I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

Tho. Rogers.

To which Letter, from Captain Rogers, I here add the following one from Captain Ely to my self.

SIR,

BEING informed you design to represent to the King and Parliament, the Abuses your self, and some others of our Nation have received from the Venetians, I desire you to put in my Case amongst the rest; for which purpose I have sent you the inclosed Certificates, desiring you to make the best use of them you can, for, Sir,

London, June 3.

1696.

Your Humble Servant,

John Ely.

And

And the Certificates are as follow.

WE Hugh Broughton, Esq; Consul at Venice, for His Majesty William the Third, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Do hereby Certifie unto whom it shall or may concern, That Captain John Ely, Commander of the Ship Coast Frigate, at present Riding in the Port of Venice; who hath, for several Years last past, been with the said Ship in the Service of the most Serene Republick of Venice; for which Service the said Republick is Debtor unto the said Captain John Ely, the Sum of Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Twenty Ducats; the which Sum the said Captain John Ely in Person, and by his Friends, with great Expence, hath used all possible means and endeavours to obtain and receive; but his necessitated hurry from hence, to enjoy the Convey home, hath not permitted a conveniency for him to wait according to the Method of this Government, for balancing Accounts; and this partly from our own Knowledge, and partly by the Testimony of several Worthy Persons, whose Names are hereunto annexed. We do hereby Witness, under our Hand and Seal, Dated in Venice, the 10th of January, New stile, 1691. being the Second Year of His Majesty's Reiga.

H. Broughton

10th of January, 1691. Venice.

WE hereunder written, do hereby Certifie, That Captain John Ely, Commander of the Ship Coast Frigate, Riding at present in the Port of Mallomoco, have served, by several Voyages, the most Serene Republick; for which
Ser-

Service he is advancing Money; and to consecrate the same, he hath solicited the Gentlemen, deputed from time to time, for the payment of such Ships Service, and endeavoured also, by means of the said Captain's Friends; and being at present obliged to meet and to enjoy the Convoy lately departed from hence, and at home, he cannot tarry any longer to finish the Accounts with the Republick Officers, nor to procure consequently the Money that he is advancing. In witness whereof we have set our Hands.

Aloisio Morelli.

Venice, Jan. 19. 1697.

WE underwritten declare, by these Presents, to whom it may concern, That whereas Captain John Ely, Commander of the Coast Frigate, in the Tear 1686. addressed himself to us; and was then consequently under our Care, had there been any Impley stirring in Piazza for the Ship; we had imported the same to him, and being found worth his while, had encouraged and persuaded him to accept thereof: But the Prince taking up his Ship for the Publick Service, he was necessitated to take those Measures (we presume) he hath done; and that on a certain Confidence (we doubt not) of managing the Trust committed to him, to the best advantage, and good of the Concerned: This is the Opinion and Affirmation of

Thomas and Samuel Williams.

Jan.

Jan. 10. 1691. Venice.

WE hereunder written, hereby Certifie, That Cap-
tain John Ely, Commander of the Coast Frigate,
for all the space from four to five Years, while I have as-
sisted him, have procured all imaginable Ship Advantages,
and to Freight the same on the best Terms possible, being ne-
ver presented any Freight homewards to the Ships benefit,
and hath been intercepted, by having been obliged by the
State to transport Goods to the Armada: And in witness
hereof we have set our Hands.

Alonso Morelli.

AND now I shall give the Reader a full Account of
Captain Wall's Case, and of the more than Barbarous
usage he received from the late General and Doge Ma-
rino, who dealt with him more like a Pyrate than a
Prince. The Captain is dead, but his Cause being alive,
I introduce it with the following Letter from him, di-
rected to myself.

London,

London 23d of Septemb. 1693.

Yours I have received, and according to your request, do herein send you a Copy of my Petition to Her Majesty: I bear you are Writing the Venetian Grievances, and have seen some Papers thereupon of your Penning; They contain a great deal of Truth, and I am sure there is great need of having it known, as well for the general Good, as for the particular Satisfaction of your Fellow Sufferers; And I hope, your Undertaking will be acceptable to all honest English-men.

It is pity to see how that by one means or another, we are misused abroad, for want of its being taken notice of at home. Amongst the rest of the Grievances, the forcing of our Merchant Ships into their Service is no small one, because they have been forced to serve them on their own Terms, or else lie and eat themselves up. As to those abused about the Shipping, here are several in Town who have suffered, as Captain Ely, Captain Paxton, Captain Rogers, Captain Clemence, Captain Davison, and in general, all that Traded there at that time, as well as myself. This is what is needful at present, from

Your Humble Servant,

Peter Wall.

In the next place follows the same Captain Wall's Attestation, as it was taken by *Thomas Hobson Esq;* then Consul at *Venice*, and shows how he was used by the *Venetians*.

To the end that the Truth may appear to whomsoever shall see these Presents, *Peter Wall* of *Weymouth* appeared before me *Thomas Hobson*, Consul for His Majesty of *Great Britain*, &c. in this City, and Deposed the several following Articles attested with his Corporal Oath.

1. **T**hat the Ship *Mary* of *Weymouth*, (of which the said *Peter Wall* is Owner, and was Interested in the Lading she carry'd the last year to *Napoli de Romania*, as is hereby specified, Commanded by *Edward Wall* his Brother) arrived at *Napoli de Romania* in the *Morea*, the 3d of June 1686. being departed from *Bicare* a place in *Egypt*, Laden with *Rice*, *Coffee* and *Sugar*.

2dly, That the 14th of June, the Ship was stopped in the said Port of *Napoli de Romania*, by the Order of the *Bassa* Governour of the *Morea*.

3dly, That the 20th of July, arrived at the said Port of *Napoli*, the *Venetian Armada*, under the Command of the Captain General *Morosini*.

4thly, That being warned by the said General, to come out of the said Port, lest any harm should happen to us, The 4th of August, we cut our Cable, and drew the Ship out into the Bay to our great Peril, the Castle Firing at us frequently, at which time we came near the *Venetian Gallies*, who next day towed us near the Captain General, aboard of whose Galley the said *Peter Wall*, together with his Officers went, and being examined, they declared the place they came from, and their Lading as above mentioned.

5thly, That then having desired the Captain Generals leave to depart; He answered, that he could not grant it, until he received Orders from *Venice*.

6thly,

6thly, *That the 9th of December 1686. the said General sent by our side, a Vessel with Men and Orders to unlade the Ship, which was done from that time to the 19th of the said Month, taking from us in Money, the value 4678 pieces of Eight, Rice pounds to 307959 Neat, Coffee 8430 Neat, with the Bags.*

7thly, *That no Warlike Provisions, as Powder, Shot, Musquets, Guns, or any other Weapons or Accoutrements were brought by us to the said place of Napoli, or delivered there; for we had none but for the Ships use, and that very sparingly, about two Barels of Powder, &c. a few Shot, and other small Weapons.*

8thly, *That none of our Ships Company was ever ashore to fire Guns, or defend the place, notwithstanding the Basia desired it.*

9thly, *That the General Merosini sent two Writings aboard, in which were specified the quantity of Money and Goods taken out of our Ship, with promise, that when the one was given him underwritten by the Commander, he would underwrite the other, and deliver it in Exchange to the Commander; which being accomplished by the Commander, the General did never comply with his Promise.*

WHICH several Articles were also farther attested before me, and contained Truth in all particulars, upon the several Corporal Oaths, taken by Edward Wall Commander, Robert Jones Mate, Richard Smith Doctor, John Barber second Mate and Gunner, Bartholomew Apofio Carpenter, all belonging to said Ship Mary; and in Witness of the Truth, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal.

Thomas Hobson, English Consul.

Upon the strength of these Attestations, Captain Wall preferred his Petition to the late Queens Majesty in Council, and obtained an Order, referring the same to Sir Charles Hedges, who being attended thereupon made the following Report.

M *As it please Your Excellent Majesty, Having in humble Obedience to Your Majesties Order in Council, of the 3d of August last, upon the Petition of Peter Wall, Master and Owner of the Ship called the Mary of Weymouth, Examined and Considered the Matter to me referred; I do find, That upon the said Petition of the said Peter Wall, the late King James did on the 10th of November 1687. write to the Republick of Venice, to require that Satisfaction and Reparation might be made for the damage sustained by the said Peter Wall and Company; and that in answer thereunto, the Republick of Venice did by their Resident then in England, accuse the said Captain Wall of having carried some Goods to the Turks their Enemy, and of having assisted and furnished them with a Gunner and some Powder, and also of not paying the Respect that was due to the Standard of Venice.*

That thereupon the late King did on the 18th of February 1688. direct that the Judge of the Admiralty should Examine the Matter, and in order thereunto, Summon such Merchants as were concerned, to exhibit their Proofs concerning the Losses and Damages by them sustained.

That accordingly, the said Peter Wall and other Persons concerned, were Summoned, and appeared before the said Judge: And, to the end that the Proofs by them to be made, might be of the greater force, desired that a Publick Monition might be hung on the Royal Exchange, to call his Excellency Morosini in general, and all others in particular, to appear

appear by themselves, or Procurators, if they should think themselves concerned, to see such Proofs made, or to object against them if they should think fit.

That thereupon an Allegation setting forth the Matter of Fact, was given to the Court, and no Person appearing on the behalf of the Venetians, (according to the usual manner in such cases) Witnesses were produced and examined the effect of whose Depositions, I find to be as follows.

1. That the Ship the Mary, belonged to Peter Wall and Company.

2. That the said Ship laden with Rice, Coffee, Sugar, and a quantity of Money for the Account of Peter Wall and Company and others, did arrive at Napoli de Romania about the 3d of June 1686. and was there Embargo'd by the Turks.

3. That during the Embargo, and about the 20th of July following, the Venetian Armada, under the Command of his Excellency Morosini arrived at the said Port.

4. That when the Ship the Mary arrived at Napoli de Romania, she did not bring with her any Powder, Shot, Guns, Musquets, or any Warlike Provisions whatsoever, but what were for the Shipruse; and that no things of that Nature were delivered out to the Turks during the time she lay there, and that none of the Ships Company were on Shore, or did fire any Guns, or any ways oppose the Venerians, or assist the Turks, but refused so to do; and being ordered by the Venetians, to bring their Ship out of the said Port, endeavoured to remove her, although the Turks threatened to sink her, or hale her on shore, if they further attempted the same; and taking an opportunity from a Sea breeze, they cut the Cable and ran the Ship out into the Bay, and came near to two Venetian Gallies, notwithstanding the Turks, having discovered it, fired several great Guns and small Shot at them.

5thly. That the next Day the Ship Mary, was Towed by one of the said Venetian Gallies, near to the Galley of the Captain General Morosini; and the said Peter Wall being ordered on Board him, desired leave to depart on his Voyage, but the same was denied; the said Captain General telling him, That he could not grant such leave, till he had received Orders from Venice; and thereupon the said Ship the Mary was detained until September following; and that about the 9th of that Month, a Vessel mann'd with Soldiers, Mariners and Slaves, by the Order and Direction of the Captain General, came and unladed the said Ship Mary, taking out by force.

		l.	s.	d.
Of Gold and Silver Dollars, being then worth 4s. 8d. per Dollar.	} 4678	1091	10	08

Of Rice 307959 Pounds, worth three Dollars, or 14s. English per Cent.	} 9238	2155	14	02
---	--------	------	----	----

Of Coffee 8430 Pounds, worth about 8l. 11s. 8d. per Cent.	} 3102	0723	17	02
--	--------	------	----	----

		l.	s.	d.
The whole is	17019	3971	02	00

6thly. That Peter Wall, and Company, made Complaint to the Republick of Venice, and to the Judges exercising Authority there, but could not find any Relief or Satisfaction for the Goods so taken away.

7thly. That the Matter of Fact set forth in the Depositions of the Witnesses examined here, is in all Points confirmed by the Examinations of several of the Ships Company taken before Consul Hobson at Venice; and also by the Attestation of the said Peter Wall.

8thly. And I do farther find, that besides the said loss of 3971 l. 2s. the Freight of the Ship Mary was, at the same time she was detained by the Captain General, worth

Aggravii Venetiani, &c.

29

worth 700 Dollars per mensem; and that she was detained four Months and half, which comes to about 3156 Dollars. 736l. 3s.

9thly. And that the Interest of the whole } l. s. d.
at the rate of 6l. per Cent. comes to } 1906 06 08

10thly. That the Petitioner and Company } l. s. d.
have expended, in order to the recovery of } 100 00 00
their Goods, or obtaining satisfaction in Ve-
nice, and here in England, more than }

So that the whole Damage sustained by } l. s. d.
the Petitioner and Company, amounts to } 6713 16 08

This being the Matter of Fact, and the principal Loss being deposed upon Oath, by Witnesses judicially Examined, against whose Persons I do not find any Exception, and against whose Testimony the Venetian Resident (then in England) did not (as far as I can discover) make any Objection.

It is my humble Opinion, that there might be sufficient Grounds to grant Letters of Reprisal to the Petitioner, if Your Majesty's Reasons of State shall permit: But in regard that so much time is elapsed since the first Demand was made; and it doth not appear, that anything further hath been done since the aforesaid Witnesses were Examined, I humbly propose, that, in the first place, another Royal Letter may be sent to the Republick of Venice, in behalf of Your Petitioner, If Your Majesty shall think meet, Which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty's most Royal Wisdom.

Charles Hedges.

THESE

THESE things considered altogether, may well be term'd Grievances, with a witness. For what can be more Grievous, than the Murdering and Maiming, and the Corrupting of our Consuls, Factors, and Seamen, The taking our Merchant Ships and Goods by force, The compelling the Commanders to Sail to their Islands and Armada, altho' their Owners and Merchants Cargoes lay ready for them, And obliging our Saylor's to serve them against their Will.

THE next thing to be considered, is the Loss we have sustain'd by Trading to *Venice* and *Zant*; And it is almost impossible we could hope to gain any advantage thereby, as the *Venetian* Policy had contrived it.

I. For we must send full Ships to *Venice*, to make them free, and save the *Novissima* at *Zant*. And are thereby obliged to send more Goods in them than their Market can well take off.

II. The *Venetians* have imposed such great Duties on all Goods once Landed at *Venice*, that it is impossible for the Merchants to transport them from thence, without being great Losers.

III. Our Goods, which are most esteem'd and vendible at *Venice*, have set Prices put upon them by Officers appointed for that purpose. And Tobacco, in particular, can be bought by no one but the *Apoltador*.

IV. All *English* Cloth (the Staple of this Kingdom) is absolutely prohibited.

V. All

V. All Serges, Perpetuanes, and other Goods (sent only to fill up our Ships and procure their *Freedom*) come but to a very poor Account. It being long ere they are disposed of, and longer ere they are paid for.

AND, as to our Trade at *Zant*, we carry very little Goods there, but what are prohibited. And often prove advantageous only to the *Venetians*: Our Factory (since the Combination) having not failed to inform the Government thereof.

So that (in the main) our Trade at *Zant* is carried on with ready Money. And, when our Goods Imported, do so much exceed our Goods Exported, in Value, the Ballance, being paid in Bullion (will in time) ruine the Kingdom; If due care be not taken to prevent it.

I CANNOT pretend to make a certain Estimate of our Commerce with the Curran Islands; it being only possible for a Council of Trade, who have Power to inspect such Matters, and to send for *Persons, Papers, and Records*: But, about the Year 1680. I heard the *Venetians*, the *Zanteers*, and the *English*, argue this Matter at *Zant*, and, in conclusion, they all agreed, that there was bought up by the *English*, of the growth of the Curran Islands, the value of about an Hundred Thousand Pounds, by ready Money Yearly.

And Mr. *Lisbow* (who hath written of *Zant*, about the Year 1610) gives us to understand, that we had Traded to *Zant* for Currans about Fifty Years before that time; So that (by his Account) we must now have used the Curran Trade about 140 Years.

And supposing the Over-balance (during that time) to amount (one Year with another) but to 50000 *l. per Annum* (which cannot be made Good, but in ready Money.)

It is plain, that this Nation has lost, by that Trade, in those 140 Years, 7 Million *Sterling*.

And we cannot compute it to be less. For that the same Author tells us, the Currans of *Zant* only (in his time) came to 16000 *Chequeens*, besides 22000 *Dollars* the Custom; and that they were for the most part bought up by the *Eng-lish*.

See his new
Discourse
of Trade.

AND if *Sir Josiah Child's* Computation in another Case be true; that 100 *l.* at 10 per Cent. Interest upon Interest, will gain 102400 *l.* in 70 Years time, I leave my Reader to compute, and consider, what a Summ the seven Millions (reckoning no more) would have amounted to; had it been politically applied, from time to time, to those Advantages which *England*, above all other Nations, is capable of improving;

'TIS true, the *Curran* Trade brings in great Customs to the King.

But the King's Interest, and his Peoples, are all one. As His Majesty lately observed to His Parliament.

And if the 100000 *l.* a Year, lately lost by that Trade, had been employed to the Honour and Interest, and in the Service of our King and Country, we should have been able to have carried on the present War with the more Vigour.

AND (in time of Peace) perhaps it will not be impossible, but that the 100000 *l.* a year may be so managed, that (besides the publick advantage) that Sum may bring in as much Interest (by Customs) to the King (as in other Kings Reigns) it carried out, in Bullion, from the Nation.

IN FINE

THE Kingdom will gain either by *Breaking*, or *Balancing* our Trade to *Venice* and *Zant*.

BY *Breaking* it, we shall ingage our *Venice* and *Zant* Merchants to regain those Trades we have lost. (For Trade, like the Sea) never loseth ground in one place, but it gains as much in another. This Gain will cause the greater Exportation, and Importation; Increase our Navigation and the Kings Customs; And what Trades we have lost, Sir *Walter Rawleigh* tells us in his *Remains*, and Sir *Josiah Child* in his *New Discourse of Trade*.

BY *Balancing* the same, we shall likewise Export, and Import the more; To the greater advantage both of the King and Country.

BY *Breaking*, or *Reforming*, our *Factories* there, we shall the more advantageously Alarm, and Influence all our other *Factories*. And (as it is observ'd to their exceeding Honour) no Nation in the World have such *Eminent Factories* abroad, as the *English*.

AND, as *The King's most Excellent Majesty, And His High Court of Parliament*, may easily advance *The Value* and *Price of Tyn*, in the Loyal Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*; so their *Great Wisdom, Policy* and *Power*, may raise that, and other *English* Commodities to the greater Interest, and Honour of the Nation.

AND the greater we grow by *A flourishing Trade*, the better able we shall be to carry on *A Vigorous War*.

THE

The first part of the history of the County of York is contained in the first volume of this work. It contains a general description of the County, and a history of the County from the earliest times to the present. The second part of the history of the County of York is contained in the second volume of this work. It contains a general description of the County, and a history of the County from the earliest times to the present.

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THE
PROPOSAL
FOR
RAISING
THE
Price of Tin, &c.

HAD we, in the Four last Reigns, exemplified the Policy of the wise *Venetians*, to encourage and promote our Trade and Commerce, being posted by Nature on *The Emporium of the World*, and being a warlike People, what could we not have done?

A well-managed Trade is the Creator and Preserver of Money, and Money and Trade are the Sinews of War.

B

But

The Proposal.

But it doth not become me to say much of the Trade of this Nation in general, it being under the Care of that Honourable Council, now, most seasonably, appointed to inspect the same.

Nevertheless, having a natural Affection for *Cornwall*, as it is my Native County, and having informed my self thereof, I take it to be so Rich in it self by Nature, that Art and Industry might make it exceed all that hath been said by any Author in praise of *Zant*, the Place we have hitherto been speaking of.

CORNWALL (by the Providence of God) doth naturally produce Tin: A Metal, when fine, is, in its Nature, next to Silver, and is said to have given the Name of *Britain* to this Nation; which, being consider'd may engage the King's most Excellent Majesty, as Gods Representative; and His High Court of Parliament, to have the greater Value and Esteem for it.

The County being Environed as it is by the Sea, and having the advantage of good Harbors, Nature seems to have designed it for a flourishing Trade, and the more, because that Land not only abounds with the best Tin in the World, and the greatest Quantities thereof, but the Sea affords it the best Fish also.

And abounding with Tin and Fish, as *Zant* doth with Currants and Wine, as the *Venetians* have improved the Trade of *Zant*, so we should use our utmost Endeavour to Encourage and Revive the Trade of *Cornwall*.

NOW the practice of our Factory at *Zant*, and the method of Policy which the *Venetians* made use of when the

The Proposal.

the Western Trade failed them, gave me an occasion to reflect on the Causes of the Decay of Trade in our naturally rich County of *Cornwall*, and to consider of some Means to repair and improve it; and I hope that the Ingenious Lovers of that County, and of this Kingdom, will contribute their Assistance to make the Proposal take effect.

WHAT Prices Tin bore, and what Trades were driven thereby in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, when we had the absolute Empire of the Ocean, and a flourishing Trade, I cannot so well inform my Reader as I would.

But some Years before the Restauration, when we had again the Command of the Seas, That Commodity of *Cornwall* yielded to the Tinnners there 6*l*. 5*s*. a hundred Merchants Weight, clear of all Coinage Duties; and then the Income to that County (by that Commodity only) amounted to 200000*l*. Sterling a Years and upwards.

The Quantities of Tin are now almost the same as formerly, only that Trade hath been, of latter Years, mismanaged, to the great Disadvantage both of that County and the Kingdom, the Price of Tin being now brought down to 50*s*. per Cent. or thereabouts.

For the *Cornish* Factors are less kind to their Countrymen the Tinnners, than our English Factors are to the *Zanteots*; and more faithful to the *London*-Pewterers, than those are to their English Principals. And (being no less careful for themselves) as our Factors employ their Merchants Capitals, to prevent and fore-stall those that employ them; so our *Cornish* Factors employ the Stock, remitted to them by the Pewterers, in necessary Materials for carrying

rying on the Tin-Trade; which Materials they sell at extraordinary Rates to the labouring Tinnerns, to be paid for the same in Tin, much under the Market-price.

And having once got those People into their Debt, they do by Interest and Extortion always keep them so Poor, that (to gratify the *London-Pewterers* and Merchants that imploy them, and for another Interest) they compel those poor Tinnerns to sell at what Price they please, and by that means do govern the Market, not only to the great Detriment of the County, but to the Disadvantage of the Kingdom.

NOW the Tin-Trade being divided into so many Peoples Hands, as those labouring, adventuring Tinnerns are, it will be difficult to do them good, but by a Law Enacted to redress their Grievances; and such a Law, as (being executed) may have the like effect with that of the *Novissima Imposta*, when the *Venetians* had almost lost the Western Trade.

And we having so far lost our Western Trade of Tin, that the Labouring Tinnerns can scarce get their Bread, I am of Opinion that we may regain it with Advantage, and raise the Price of Tin in some degree, if (after the President and Example of the *Venetians*) a *Novissima Imposta* be laid upon all such as shall buy and sell Tin in the Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, under three or four Pounds a hundred, or such a Price as *The Kings most excellent Majesty, The right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and The Honourable the Commons in Parliament*, shall think meet. And Tin being now at 50 s. *per Cent.* such an Imposition will be of considerable Advantage to the Nation, both in general and in particular.

AT 4 l. *per Cent.* (considering the present Price) the King will gain by the Benefit and Advantage of his Subjects, altho

altho' His Majesty should have no more than his former Duty.

The Kingdom will gain (according to the present Rate of Tin) Three Parts in Eight of all that is Transported, because the same Quantity being Transported at that Price, will occasion the Importation of three eighth Parts more in return, either in Money or Merchandize; *For all other Markets are governed by the first Market-price.*

The County in general will gain by it, because *Land and Trade are in natural Sympathy*; and the Tinner having 4 *l.* a hundred for their Tin, will have the more Money and Credit to support themselves and their Families.

The *Cornish* Factors will gain by it three eighth Parts in their Provision, if no more; and this will take away the Occasion of *Grinding the Poor to gratify the Principal, &c.*

The *London-Pewterers* will have the like Advantage, inasmuch as they are Factors for: And I have heard the chiefest of them wish, That the Price of Tin might never be less than 3 *l.* a hundred in *Cornwall*.

And, after all, the principal Merchants can be no Losers by it; if it be true what a certain Merchant once wrote me at *Zant*, *That the dearer they bought abroad, the dearer they sold at home.*

So that it is as much the Interest of the whole Kingdom to keep up the Price of Tin in *Cornwall*, as it was for the Venetians, the *Zanteots*, and the *Premoratory*, to keep up the Price of Currants at *Zant*.

AND that it may not be urged, That the advancing the Price of Tin will cause the less Quantity thereof to be Transported, I must here take notice, That there is no Part of the known World, besides *Cornwall* and *Devon*, that doth produce Tin, unless it be *Germany* and the *East-Indies*; and the Tin which is made there, is not so good

as our Tin by 20 s. the Hundred; nor can they afford to sell the same so cheap as 5 s. per Cent.

Neither will the *East-India* or *German* Tin serve so well as ours; for the very many Uses which are made thereof throughout the World; and, not to mention its excellent Usefulness for making Looking-glasses, Lackering, Painting, &c. I am informed, That the finest Earthen Ware in the World cannot be made without our *Cornish* Tin, which occasions so great a Consumption of that Commodity, beyond what is expended in all common Uses.

And farther it hath been observed, That when the greatest Quantities of Tin have been made in *Cornwall*, there hath been none left Uncoined or Unfold; and the higher the Price, the better those Quantities have gone off; which (to me) seems a good Argument of a Necessary the World is under to buy this Commodity of us: And their Necessity, as well as our great Costs and Charges, and the Danger and Difficulty of coming at the Tin, should bring us to understand its true Value, and make our utmost Advantage by it.

And did we make but half the Quantity of Tin, we now do, we might advance that Quantity to what Price we pleased; and then the one half of the Charges would be saved also.

The Charge of Deals, Cordage and Iron, which for the most part come from *Normay*, the *East-Country* and *Spain*, and Eat up a great part of the Profit, would then be but half as much.

And one half of the Labourers would be employed in the Fishing Trade, &c. and to improve the Lands by Husbandry, that County being capable of Improvement, that way, to double the Value it is now off;

The Proposal.

7

off; besides the Advantage that might be made by a full Improvement of the Fishery, &c.

AND now to shew the deplorable Circumstances of the poor, Labouring Tinners, we will suppose (for Demonstration-sake) there are Eight thousand Tinners Yearly employed about the Tinning-Trade, although I am satisfied that they much exceed that Number, who (with their Families) depend upon the Product of their Labour.

And all the Tin coined in *Cornwall* in the Year, 1692. (which was the Year before I designed to publish these Grievances) was by the Coinage-Books of that County 11174 Pieces, and the Coinage-Duty thereof being 4 s. a Hundred in *Cornwall*, amounted that Year to 5449 l. 17 s. 00 d. By which it doth appear, That there must have been 27249 hundred Weight of Tin made that Year in *Cornwall* only.

And supposing that Quantity sold at 50 s. per Cent, the whole Product of the Tin made in *Cornwall* in the Year, 1692. must then come to 69222 l. 10 s. 00 d. which is a Sum much inferiour to the 200000 l. a Year and upwards.

Now out of this 69222 l. 10 s. 00 d. must be paid (clear of all Charges) to the *Bounder* and *Lord of the Soil* for *Toll* and *Farm*, about a fifth part of the whole; which comes to

13844 08 00

The Charges of *Smiths Work*, *Timber*, *Ropes* and *Candles*, we compute to each Man in a Year about 20 s. which for Eight thousand Men, is

8000 00 00

And

The Proposal

And supposing the *Dressing and Stamp-
ing*, to make every Hundred of Tin, comes
to 2 s. 6 d. it amounts for the whole Years
Tin, to

3406 02 06

The Charges of *Refining* that Years Tin,
at 30 s. the *Tide*, computing One thou-
sand of Tin to be Refined in each *Tide*,
comes to

2725 07 00

The Charges of *Carrying*, and the Ex-
pences at the *Refining* or *Blowing-house*, at
10 s. the *Tide*, comes to

0908 12 04

The whole Sum to be deducted, comes to

2884 09 10

Which being deducted out of the abovesaid 69222 l.
10 s. 00 d. there will remain clear to be divided among the
said *Eight thousand Tinner*s, but 40338 l. 00 s. 02 d.
which comes to Five Pounds and Ten Pence and about a
half Farthing, to each Tinner.

And this is all each Tinner hath to maintain *Himself* and
Family, and for his whole Years hard Labour, not only
under Ground, but under God knows how many
Grievances.

But indeed they have been the better able to bear them,
as being the most *Herculean* and stoutest Men upon Earth;
and for their most faithful and loyal Services, have the
greatest Privileges of Liberty and Property, of any People
in the Kingdom.

FOR there are other Grievances relating to the Tin-
Trade, which are almost, if not altogether, as prejudicial
as what hath been said.

The

The *Cornish* Factors, and others, are not the only Causes of the poor Tinnners Misery, the *Cornish* Lawyers must come in for a Share too: For as the Factors grind the poor Tinnners to gratify the principal Traders, and thereby increase their Commissions, &c, So the Lawyers (upon the Discovery of a Rich Mine) (taking the advantage of the Tinnners Ignorance in the Stannary Laws, they being not set forth and Published in Print) do use all Means (by way of pretended Justice) to right those Clients against the Bounder, the Landlord, or their Fellow-Adventurers, When in Truth it is in the main a Contrivance to make themselves Masters of those Mines, and the Profits thereof, and the Tinnners the Slaves only to dig the Oar for them.

And this they the sooner do, because their Fees are so great, and the Law-suits (which they create) so delatory, that (in proportion) they exceed all other Grievances; Whereas the Tinnners Privilege (as I am inform'd) is to have their Proceedings at Law altogether in English; and, upon Payment of a Penny only, they are at liberty to appear in Person, and to Speak and Act for themselves, that their Causes may be the sooner ended.

UPON the whole it may be said, That it is with the Tinner and his Tin, as it is with the *Spaniard* and his Silver; And indeed the Tinner takes all the Pain, and others carry away the Profit.

And, to shew my Reader, that our *Cornish* Tin is valued abroad next to the *Spaniards* Silver, I shall hereto add an Account of what part of that Tin, which (being Coined in *Cornwall* in the Year, 1692.) was Ship'd off at the Port of *London*, from the First of *January*, 1693. for one whole Year, with each Merchants Name, and the several Ports to which the same were sent that Year.

The Proposal.

1692. January.

C.	
Tho. Shackle	4 <i>Streights</i>
Will. Morris	9 <i>Ditto</i>
Richard Smith	42 <i>Ditto</i>
Daniel Busk	31 <i>Rotterdam</i>
Gerard Muskin	118 <i>Stode</i>
Tho. Powell	35 <i>Ditto</i>
Alex. Cleve	20 <i>Ditto</i>
Ditto	33 <i>Flanders</i>
Tho. Powell	194 <i>Streights</i>

476

February.

C.	
N. Fardenando	2 <i>Operto</i>
Tho. Put	64 <i>Dantzick</i>
Sir B. Aylofffe	18 <i>Elfinore</i>
Mich. Godfrey	64 <i>Hambro</i>
Gil. Heathcot	58 <i>Sound</i>
Sam. Clark	24 <i>Operto</i>
Joseph Trolle	4 <i>Ditto</i>
Alex. Cleve	18 <i>Stode</i>

252

March.

C.	
Alex. Cleve	18 <i>Rotterdam</i>
Dan. Buckell	22 <i>Ditto</i>

Gil. Heathcot	43 <i>Dantzick</i>
Ditto	77 <i>Sound</i>
Alex. Cleve	29 <i>Ditto</i>
Gil. Heathcot	2 <i>Ditto</i>
Alex. Cleve	90 <i>Enbon</i>
Ditto	9 <i>Stode</i>
Ditto	6 <i>Mader as</i>
Ditto	1 <i>Ditto</i>
Tho. Powell	170 <i>Stode</i>
Alex. Cleve	19 <i>Bridges</i>
Gerard Muskin	112 <i>Hambro</i>
Alex. Cleve	40 <i>Sound</i>
John Gould	120
Sir B. Aylofffe	19 <i>Elfinore</i>
Tho. Powell	20 <i>Ditto</i>
Tho. Shackle	22 <i>Sound</i>
William Rogers	28 <i>Hambro</i>
Ditto	30 <i>Elfinore</i>
Alex. Cleve	60 <i>Sound</i>
Tho. Thyn	18 <i>Stode</i>
Auth. Mory	81 <i>Ditto</i>
John Gould	9 <i>Sound</i>
Sir J. Lethulier	85 <i>Hambro</i>

1235

April.

C.	
Alex. Cleve	18 <i>Gowen</i>
Tho. Kett	21 <i>Dantzick</i>
Sir B. Aylofffe	40 <i>Narve</i>
Dunt & C.	40 <i>Ditto</i>
Ditto	25 <i>Dantzick</i>
Ditto	73 <i>Hambro</i>
Simon Lodwick	63 <i>Dantzick</i>
James	

The Proposal.

11

C.	
James Kett	38 Hambro
Tho. Bueran	37 Rotterdam
Tho. Robards	28 Hambro
Tho. Liddicat	24 Ditto
Alex. Cleve	31 Ditto
Tho. Powell	27 Sound
Ditto	60 Stode
Sir J. Lethullier	62 Hambro
Tho. Shackle	30 Streights
Richard Smith	21 Elfsore
Alex. Cleve	36 Glanstad
John Furbish	10 Scotland
Nastis Munis	30 Streights
Richard Smith	61 Rotterdam
Tho. Thyn	37 Hambro
Alex. Cleve	124 Streights
Ditto	21 Hambro

939

May.

C.	
Alex. Long	6 Scotland
Tho. Shackle	60 Streights
Alex. Cleve	64 Ditto
Ditto	62 Flanders
Sir B. Ayloff	20 Sound
Alex. Cleve	64 Stode
Ditto	10 Rotterdam
Ditto	61 Flanders
Ditto	63 Rotterdam
Sir J. Lethullier	171 Hambro
Gerard Muskin	59 Rotterdam
Daniel Robins	31 Sound
Alex. Cleve	25 Bridges

C.	
Ditto	35 Bremen
Tho. Powell	25 Ditto
Alex. Cleve	75 Bridges
Tho. Shackle	28 Ditto
Tho. Robards	40 Leghorn
Will. Desbubay	30 Streights
Pet. Durance	40 Amsterd.
Manfel Falcon	4 Portugal
Tho. Shackle	16 Sound
Richard Smith	30 Dantzick
Gil. Heathcot	60 Stockholm
Ja. Crop	102 Bremen
Nath. Bat	3 Holland
John Brase	4 Ditto
Tho. Bureaw	5 Rotterdam
Tho. Powell	15 Dantzick
Will. Roger	32 Sound
Alex. Cleve	42 Ditto
Pet. Gregor	20 Bremen
Tho. Powell	58 Ditto
Will. Rogers	56 Ditto
Tho. Powell	57 Hambro
Ditto	15 Stode

1488

June.

C.	
Tho. Robards	28 Bremen
Alex. Cleve	82 Ditto
Robert Smith	110 Sound
John Gould	20 Ditto
Sam. Clark	124 Bremen
Pet. Gregor	47 Ditto
Richard White	6 Ditto

C 2

John

The Proposal.

	C.
John Holls	31 Ditto
James Crop	24 Ditto
Gerard Muskin	64 Hambro
Tho. Powell	15 Amsterd.
Alex. Cleve	20 Sound
John Gould	42 Ditto
Tho. Powell	246 Amsterd.
Fen & C.	84 Ditto
Tho. Powell	11 Hambro
Sir B. Ayloffs	24 Sound
Alex. Cleve	125 Ditto
Sam. Smaley	22 Ditto
Gil. Heathcot	73 Danzick
Alex. Cleve	34 Sound
W. Dusbubery	45 Streights
Simon Legwyll	37 Danzick
John Young	60 Narve
Na. Rouces	15 Sound
Na. Lloyd	32 Lisbon
Sir B. Ayloffs	15 Elsinore
Sir Sam. Herne	74 Cadiz
Tho. Powell	2 Oporto
Alex. Cleve	62 Flanders
Lent & C.	60 Russia
Tho. Johnson	97 Hambro
Tho. Powell	24 Sound
Roger Jones	38 Danzick
Ditto	41 Rotterdam
March	99 Sound

1943

July.

	C.
Tho. Robards	30 Russia
John Fisher	27 Sound

	C.
Tho. Johnson	1 Hambro
Dunt & C.	53 Ditto
Tho. Sands	6 Russia
Tho. Powell	195 Hambro
Will. Walton	30 Rotterdam
Alex. Cleve	56 Sound
Ditto	66 Danzick
Richard White	20 Sound
Tho. Powell	32 Ditto
Anth. Barnay	34 Ditto
John Breckley	16 Lisbon
Tho. Powell	21 Sound
Alex. Cleve	45 Bremen
Ed. Halhill	9 Narve
Peter Gregor	25 Amsterd.
	666

August.

	C.
Tho. Powell	12 Sound
Ditto	31 Bridges
Alex. Long	2 Scotland
Tho. Powell	36 Hambro
Ditto	18 Amsterd.
Dan. Parker	20 Bridges
Geo. Muskin	120 Hambro
Ditto	57 Bremen
Tho. Macklock	2 Sound
Geo. Martinego	24 Streights
John Crop	40 Amsterd.
Henry Adley	1 Ditto
Alex. Cleve	46 Hambro
Ditto	8 Amsterd.
Daniel Robins	14 Ditto

Dunt

The Proposal.

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Dunt & C.	12	Hambro
Alex. Cleve	40	Sound
Marg. Benton	28	Narve
N. Mickelwick	60	Dantzick
Sir B. Ayloff	21	Narve
Gil. Heathcot	40	Sound
John Archer	18	Ditto
Richard Smith	29	Rotterdam
James Crop	49	Bremen
Alex. Cleve	30	Ditto
N. Rouses	40	Sound
Tho. Robards	60	Bremen
John Hulls	62	Ditto
Tho. Powell	35	Ditto
Leon. Johnson	5	Elfsnora
Dan. Robins	57	Bremen
Na. Rouses	33	Sound
Tho. Powell	48	Hambro
Gil. Heathcot	58	Stockholm

1154

September.

Alex. Cleve	62	Stockholm
John Sherry	9	Norway
Alex. Cleve	62	Hambro
Ditto	4	Flanders
Ditto	36	Flanders
Ditto	32	Sound
Tho. Powell	92	Bremen
Ditto	35	Hambro
Alex. Cleve	16	Ditto
Tho. Waterer	12	Rotterdam
Sam. Jackson	95	Ditto

Alex. Cleve	12	Streights
Tho. Shackle	4	Sound
Will. Rogers	30	Bremen
Dun & C.	62	Hambro
Gil. Heathcot	96	Ditto
Tho. Powell	2	Ditto
Ditto	16	Siode
John Waldick	11	Cottonboro
Tho. Roberts	15	Bremen
Alex. Cleve	11	Sound
John Waldick	16	Cottonboro
Alex. Cleve	42	Streights
Tho. Shackle	16	Portugal

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October.

Robert Dove	4	Stockholm
John Young	40	Dantzick
Sam. Jackson	115	Rotterdam
Dunt & C.	60	Hambro
William Rogers	31	Bremen
George Muskin	76	Rotterdam
Tho. Shackle	14	Oporto
John Fisher	20	Dantzick
James Crop	9	Bremen
Alex. Cleve	30	Bridges
Tho. Powell	11	Sound
Richard White	8	Hambro
Alex. Cleve	45	Rotterdam
Ditto	43	Ditto
Alex. Long	20	Scotland
John Archer	32	Dantzick
Na. Rouses	18	Sound

Sir

Sir B. Ayloffe	C.	12	Narue
Tho. Powell		40	Sound
		631	

November.

Alex. Cleve	G.	240	Sealand.
Tho. Powell		30	Bremen
Alex. Cleve		74	Rotterdam
James Crop		6	Bremen
Tho. Powell		90	Straights
Alex. Cleve		90	Ditto
Ditto		15	Hambro
Tho. Powell		40	Rotterdam
Richard Smith		136	Ditto
Alex. Cleve		144	Straights
Ditto		168	Rotterdam
Giles & G.		6	Offtoo
Sam. Jackson		92	Amstard.
Peter Durance		80	Rotterdam
Alex. Cleve		30	Holland
Richard Farmer		32	Ditto
Alex. Cleve		60	Straights
Tho. Roberts		30	Amstard.
Richard Smith		29	Rotterdam
Alex. Cleve		70	Ditto
Richard Smith		24	Ditto
Alex. Cleve		30	Flanders
Tho. Shackel		8	Canaries
Phillip Vinvo		80	Straights
Alex. Cleve		60	Ditto
J. Dun Antonic		40	Ditto
Alex. Cleve		62	Amstard.
Ditto		7	Bremen

Tho. Powell	C.	80	Straights
Tho. Shackell		32	Lisbon
Callant & G.		29	Ditto
Alex. Cleve		13	Flanders
Peter Gregor		25	Amstard.
Alex. Cleve		108	Straights
Tho. Powell		40	Ditto
John Skinner		40	Ditto
Fran. Campill		35	Lisbon

2109

December.

W. Desubery	C.	200	Straights
Tho. Shackel		20	Venice
Tho. Roberts		35	Bremen
Richard Smith		32	Rotterdam
Sam. Jackson		87	Amstard.
Tho. Powell		118	Ditto
Tho. Shackel		16	Venice
John Fisher		21	Sound
Alex. Cleve		18	Hambro
Will. Rogers		21	Ditto
John Hulls		30	Bremen

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AND

AND now, by the foregoing Particulars, it doth, partly, appear how our Tin is valued and dispersed in the World; and (which is very remarkable) how much of it goes even to *Germany* it self; and how all that comes from the *East-Indies* to *Holland*, doth not divert, or hinder, the *Dutch*, likewise, from taking great Quantities of it from us; The Quantities of Un-wrought Tin transported (from *London* only) in the Year, 1693, amounting, in the whole, to 61413 hundred Weight, Besides the Un-wrought Tin transported that Year from other Ports and Places of the Kingdom; And besides all the Pewter made in *England*, and Exported also; which is very considerable.

And the Consideration thereof should make us Unite, to Revive, and Advance the Tin-Trade in *Cornwall*, and *Devon* to our own Benefit, with more Reason, Justice, and Honesty, than *The Venetians*, *the Greeks*, and *the English Factory* did to recover, and increase the Trade of *Venice* and *Law*, to their Advantage.

AN D, in short, it is not impossible (but easie) to raise the Price of Tin, to redress the Tinnens Grievances, and to propose such other Means, as may Raise the County of *Cornwall*, and this whole Kingdom, to great Riches and Honour.

NA T U R E hath cut out *G R E A T B R I T A I N* to answer the Great Name and Character it ever had in the Universe: And no Nation can deny, but that it is by Nature *The Emporium of the World*, *The Center of Trade*, and *The most Valiant in War*.

And

was never capable of acquiring